the last word that can be said about it (*Hear, hear*). He wants to frighten us by telling all these stories but we are not in the least frightened. There are some in this House who think that the position taken by the Government Member in the Assembly was wrong. Since some of my Hon'ble friends have got some difficulty in regard to the actual connotation of the word General Moratorium, I should like to speak some words about the exact nature of the word Moratorium. As far as revenue is concerned, I had not that in mind when I tabled this motion. Of course, I am forsaking any coercive step in the collection of revenue, and I hold that the Government should be very lenient and not require much hard payments from the ryots. All the same, I am not one who holds that revenue should be stopped altogether. Government could not go on otherwise. What I had in mind when I tabled this motion was, of course—I mentioned it as general, but a qualified one I described it like that. There is a provision there. For a period of one year in respect of labourers in general and agriculturists with net assets up to 50,000 rupees. Beyond that, this Moratorium will not act. So the contention of the Revenue Member that the whole credit will go to the backwater is false. That is what I want to press upon the attention of the House. A minimum has been put and that is, labourers in general and agriculturists with net assets up to Rs. 50,000 only. So I request the Government to reconsider the position that they have taken, and accept my motion.

President.—Do you wish to press it?

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—Yes, Sir.

The Resolution was then put and negatived.

3. Bifurcation of the College.

As the following resolution was not moved it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—This Council recommends to the Government the early bifurcation of the Maharaja's College into a College of Arts and a College of Science as in Travancore and Mysore and the location of the former at Ernakulam and the latter at Ramavarmapuram.

4. Castewar statement of appointments.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—"This Council recommends to the Government to publish in the Gazette quarterly caste war statements of new appointments in each Department of the Government service".

മനസ്സ് ലാകാത്ത കുഴപ്പം ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തിനണ്ടാകുമെന്ന തോന്നുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനു് മനസ്സിലാകുന്ന കുഴപ്പം മാത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി വളരെയൊന്നും പറവാനില്ല. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയുന്നതു പോലെ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഈ നിശ്ചയം സ്വീകരിച്ചു എന്നു പറയും. പുതിയ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

പോൾ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞ വർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾക്കു മുൻഗണന കൊടുക്കണമെന്നെല്ലാം ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു സമ്മതിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ നിയമനം വരുമ്പോൾ കാര്യമെല്ലാം വേറെ. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവർക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. റവന്യൂ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ ആര ഗ്രാഡുവേറന്മാരെ നിയമിക്കയുണ്ടായല്ലൊ. അതിൽ രണ്ടു ബ്രാഹ്മണൻ, രണ്ടു നായന്മാർ ഇങ്ങിനെയെല്ലാമാണെടുത്തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. രണ്ടു ഈഴവരുടെ അപേക്ഷകളുണ്ടായിരുന്നിട്ടും ഒരാളുടെ മാത്രമെ എടുത്തുള്ളൂ. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യമുള്ളവരുടെ Monopoly പോലെയാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പേഷ്കാർ പിന്നോക്കം നില്ക്കുന്നവരെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കുറെ താല്പര്യമുള്ള ആളാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നിയമനം തന്നെ മേൽപ്രകാരമാണെങ്കിൽ മറ്റുള്ളവരുടെ കഥ പറയാനില്ലല്ലൊ.

ഈ പുതിയ ദിവാൻ വന്നതിനുശേഷം ഹജൂരിൽ നാലോ അഞ്ചോ ഈഴവരെ തുടരെ നിയമിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അതിനു കാരണം ആ വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ അവിടെ തീരെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അങ്ങിനെയാണ് പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം കുറഞ്ഞവരുടെകുറവുനികത്തേണ്ടതു്. ഉദ്യോഗമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ വർദ്ധിയ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ ധാരാളം സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വർഗ്ഗക്കാർ കുറെ താമസിക്കണം.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—I second the resolution.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—We accept this.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I beg to oppose this resolution. It is scandalous that this resolution, which contains insinuations against officers "that appointments in the Civil Service should be published in the Gazette in a quarterly caste-war statement" is, to say the least of it, a reflection upon the impartiality of the officers concerned, that is the authority in power in regard to the filling up of posts in vacancies that arise in the Department. I am opposed to communal representation in Service. That is not necessary and I don't think that there has been any room for any reasonable complaint in the matter of appointments already made and I have heard often in the House that at any rate, after the advent of the new Diwan, the communities that considered themselves as offended by the procedure adopted in the past have been to a very large extent relieved of their imaginary grievances. Now to ask for a resolution of this kind at a time when prospects, according to their view, have become brighter is certainly out of place. And we shall be proclaiming to the world by publication in the Gazette of these castewar statements of new appointments that there is something rotten in the system of recruitment to the service. On principle it is objectionable. To my thinking, I am speaking personally, not on behalf of my party, it is in bad taste and I strongly protest against this resolution being carried by this House. I am not well and I am not able to make a longer speech.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Since I heard the Government accepting the resolution, I do not make a speech. I support the resolution. The resolution is quite inoffensive, even though it has offended the Member for Trichur. (*Hear, hear*). The Member for Trichur may well be opposed to communal representation but, I believe, that even he will admit that all communities and classes without distinction must be given an opportunity of serving the Government. If that is conceded, then we have to see whether the desire so expressed by this House and the hopes held out by the Government in that matter are really carried out by the Departmental Heads. I agree with him in thinking that there is a mild insinuation in this resolution. There is. The Departmental Heads, by resorting to this method and to that method, have been trying to get over the spirit of the injunctions given from time to time. It is to stop that that the Member for South Ezhuvas has tabled this motion. It is a very inoffensive one. We have been saying here that these unrepresented communities must be given a chance and we have a right to know whether they are really given a chance. Where is the danger in it? These public servants, against whom, as the Member for Trichur says, insinuation is thrown, are paid by us and are to obey our orders. It is for us to know whether they have really obeyed the orders or tried to get over the order by some means or other. I beg to think that this resolution does not do any harm to any body but would go a great length in making officers of the Government act upon the principle, so often laid down by this House and accepted by the Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, I do not wish to say anything on this subject. Now a charge is levelled that those who have got some power of appointments are trying to get over the difficulty. I place the whole blame upon the Government. Why not Government issue orders that under no circumstances should Brahmins and Nayars be appointed? Then we know where we are in this respect. I have got a few appointments. It disturbs my sleep for days together, thinking as to whom it should be given. Cases occur of 10 years and 5 months acting and 10 years and 3 months acting. Then the question arises as to whom the appointment should be given. What are the charges against this man? What are the charges against the other man? We have to find out all these. I am speaking for myself. Sir, I have told you about one or two instances in the course of a conversation. The difficulty that one feels when a question arises is very great. You must remember that those who are paid 10 rupees and 15 rupess do not serve on any considerations of honour. There are people who have been acting for 7 or 8

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

years thinking that a vacancy would come. If there is a definite order from the Government that no permanent appointment shall be given to the Tamil Brahmins or to the Paradesi Brahmins or to the Nayars I can understand that. What is to be done now? These questions come. For one single appointment on Rs. 15 there are 200 applicants. What is to be done? And among the petitioners there are people who have been serving there for the last 7 or 8 years. And it so happens, supposing for argument's sake, that all of them belong either to the Brahmin community or to the Nayar community. What is the position? I have no quarrel with the resolution. You say that we are trying to get over the difficulty. It is true. I want to say that one is put to very great difficulty. You must sympathise with the petty power of appointments. Unless the Government gives a definite decision each one must be guided by the sense of fairness and justice. That could be controlled when Government issues a definite order. Such orders have not been issued. Generally the orders say 'as far as possible', or 'wherever possible preference may be shown'. Such orders while saving the Government, put the Heads of Departments to trouble. That is the point I want the House to understand. You must have a clear understanding. Let the Government come forward and boldly say that hereafter for so many years these appointments are reserved. I can understand that. I quite sympathise with the movement that all the communities should be equally represented in service; but I would advise the communities to 'deserve and then desire', because it so happens that whatever may be the population, the educated are the only people who come within the category of the candidates. But now as things stand all the communities are well educated. Many of them are competent. It is for the Government, the Darbar, to issue orders that out of 8 appointments one will be for a Brahmin one for non-Brahmin or Nayar as the case may be. Let us have a clear understanding like that. If you do not carry it out the Council can ask the Government why such and such a Head of Department has not given appointment to such and such a community? As my Hon'ble friend said, there is also a litte insinuation. In some cases the people do not deserve. I want the House to understand that. I want also the Government to understand it.

President.—We will adjourn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 P. M. and met again at 3 P. M. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I regret very much that I have to oppose this resolution.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—On a point of order, I have sent an amendment.

Deputy President.—Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar may move his amendment.

Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.—Sir, the amended resolution runs thus: "This Council recommends to the Government to publish in the Gazette quarterly caste-war statements of the population of the State and of those qualified in the State for and of new appointments in each Department of the Government service".

എന്റെ ഭേദഗതി ഇതാണ്.—"Insert after 'Statement,' 'of the population of the State and of those qualified in the State for and." ഇതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ഓരോ ജാതിക്കാർ എത്രയെന്നും, അവരിൽ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനു് യോഗ്യതയുള്ളവർ എത്രയെന്നും, എത്ര പേർക്ക് ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുത്തുവെന്നും അറിയുവാനാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ വിവരമായിട്ടാണു് ഗസറ്റിൽ Publish ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു്. അല്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം വലിയ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയ്ക്കു് വഴിയുണ്ടു്.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—I second it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I oppose the main resolution.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—You can speak only about the amendment.

Deputy President.—I think you can discuss both the amendment and the resolution. Both may be discussed together, but when it comes to the vote the amendment will be put first. For discussion there is no rule. It shall be in the discretion of the President to put first either the amendment or the original proposition. The procedure is not stated either in the Rules, Regulation or the Standing Orders, so that we shall put both together.

Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar.—The practice is to dispose of the amendment first.

Deputy President.—I cannot accept the Leader's opinion. During the Second Council there were so many propositions discussed together with amendments and the only rule was that the amendment should be put first and that also in the discretion of the President.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—On a point of information. Suppose the Member is speaking on the motion and the amendment. Has he got any right to speak after the amendment is put to vote?

Deputy President.—Rule 51 lays down the procedure clearly. We can discuss both together.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—It is not even a question of discretion that the rules provide.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I oppose the resolution not because that I am against giving representations in Government service to as many as possible of the depressed classes.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

I am certainly one with them in their desire to get as many posts as possible and I have also supported similar motions in this Council several times. I am only against publishing such a list on the ground that it is unnecessary. I think a perusal of the Gazette every week will show the appointments made by the various Heads of Departments. I also understand that the Heads of Departments are asked to submit quarterly statements of the appointments made by them to the Diwan. This will certainly act as a check on the Heads of Departments who go against the wishes of this Council or the directions laid down by the Government. So I can imagine no useful purpose that will be served by this publication. It will probably give a handle to the Communalists and other agitators to create unnecessary discontent among a section of the public. It is absolutely unnecessary at this stage. I therefore, on this ground alone, oppose the resolution.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—I whole—heartedly support this resolution. The Hon'ble Members who opposed this resolution referred to an imaginary insinuation contained in the resolution. There is no insinuation at all. At present these statements are not published in the Gazette. That is all. But every time this Council meets a similar statement is taken from the Government through questions. Invariably we find a caste-war statement of appointments made by the various Departmental Heads being asked for and supplied. The resolution perhaps intends the publication of the same and the avoiding of such questions being put in the Council. So we find that is a thing that is being done even now and perhaps that must have been the reason for the leader of the House to accept this resolution.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Sir, I support this resolution and in doing so I have only to state that a publication, as recommended by the resolution, would remove certain difficulties for the Government and even for the Departmental Heads who have been following the directions of the Government in the matter of giving representation to unrepresented communities. Even if the Departmental Heads abide by the directions of the Government, people might entertain some doubts about the actions of the Departmental Heads and if the statements are published, such doubts, if unfounded, are bound to vanish. So it will be a help to the Government and it will be a kind of restraint upon Departmental Heads who might not be very careful in abiding by the directions given by the Government because the public would be looking into the class of appointments made by them. It will create confidence in the minds of

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the public and will help in giving justice to unrepresented classes For these reasons I support this resolution.

Deputy President.—Since the Government have accpted the resolution, is there any necessity for wasting the time of the Council by discussing this matter?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Official acceptance was done before that amendment. So that amendment might be put to votes.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Because the Government accepted the resolution, are the other Members prevented from opposing it?

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Certainly not.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Then I have to say a word against. Accepting the authority of the Hon'ble Member for Anthikkad for the statement that there is a little bit of insinuation in this resolution, I wish to oppose this resolution. Not on any other ground whatever. It is said that though the Government have in general accepted the principle and given direction to the Heads of Departments to act up to the rules of the policy of the Government in giving appointments, still some Heads of Departments by some means or other—(some words came to his mouth but he did not express it) get over the difficulty by saying something or other and try to avoid the carrying into effect the principle of the policy of the Government. That is an insinuation against the Heads of Departments which I do not like to see emphasised or carried in this Assembly for the simple reason that the Heads of Departments are also equally responsible with the non-officials for maintaining the prestige of the Government and the interests of the people. Now, it will be no news to the Hon'ble Members of this House if I call their attention to the facts that there is already a rule promulgated by the Government which insists upon the Heads of Departments to submit quarterly statements. With the permission of the House I shall read it.

"Standing Order No.18:—*Returns to be submitted by Heads of Departments*:—"As it is very important in the interest of efficiency that the exercise of patronage by Heads of Departments should be in strict accordance with the principles enunciated in this chapter, all Headss of Departments should submit to the Diwan a quarterly statement of appointments, promotions and transfers made and leave granted by them, noting in the remark column any special reasons for according exceptional treatment to any particular individual or for the passing over the claims of any seniors for promotion".

Now I dare say when there is this rule which is strictly enforced and quarterly returns are submitted to the Government

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

certainly, if violation have been committed by the Heads of Departments with regard to the appointments, they will come to the notice of the Government in the ordinary course and if they have been violated, certainly the Heads of the Departments will be taken to task as well.

Mr. C. A. Ouseph.—Why are we here?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—To discuss matters. So the Government is doing everything and when everything is being done, there is no use of doing a thing which casts a slur. No doubt the insinuation which it contains is that though the Government is for accepting the policy some of the Heads of Departments by some hook or crook gets over the spirit of the rule and prefer their own nominees for appointments whenever opportunities come. Now it is to avoid that that a publication is sought. I submit that the publication will be a necessary check. I don't dispute that position. But is there a necessity for a check unless you make out a case that there have been violations?

Now I remember in this connection an interpellation that was answered yesterday, *i. e.*, if I remember correctly, the question was with regard to the appointment of an Ezhuva in the Agricultural Department or rather in the Palace Garden at Trippunittura. The question was "Is it a fact that the Superintendent of Agriculture said to one of the applicants, and that an Ezhuva, that no Ezhuva will be appointed in the Palace Gardens". The answer was that no such applicant ever came. It might be that it was so reported to the Hon'ble Member. I do not dispute the *bona fides* of the Member in asking whether such an application was made and he was refused saying that no Ezhuva was to be appointed as a gardener in the Hill Palace Garden. The fact of the matter is that no such application was ever made. It was only in the supposition that there was a refusal on the ground of being an Ezhuva that the question was raised. We find as a matter of fact that it is not a true fact. If as a matter of fact there has been a real violation, it is our duty to bring it to the notice of the Government which are always encouraging such appointments. Therefore, unless a specific case is made out that there has been a violation, it is no use to say that there may be a violation or there have been violations, without sufficient materials to substantiate the statement. Without these facts it is unnecessary to say that this is a necessary check which ought to be published. Otherwise, it would be for mere publicity's sake, as pointed out by my Hon'ble friend the Member for Urakam. Therefore if there is one to look carefully into the matter, there are notifications of appointments in the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Gazette by almost every Head of Department saying that such and such person is granted leave, and such and such person is appointed etc., etc. Therefore, if there is one to look into the matter, certainly the data is available. For the mere sake of casting a slur, I submit, it is not for the House to pass such a resolution. So I oppose this resolution.

Mr. Joseph Petta.—Mr. President Sir, I rise to support this resolution. In speaking on the resolution the Hon'ble Member for Trichur made a passing remark that especially after the coming of the new Diwan the people who had imaginary fears have been satisfied, or something to that effect. I wonder if the fears were imaginary how they could be satisfied. So the fears must have been real and then only these fears could be satisfied by definite action. That is only a passing remark and that has nothing to do with the resolution before the House.

This resolution, some Hon'ble Members were of opinion, would cast a slur on the Heads of Departments. I fail to realise how there is such an insinuation in this resolution. Publicity is no slur on any particular officer. We say that publicity is necessary in all democratic institutions and also in all Government institutions, and even in commercial and financial institutions we want publicity as a healthy check upon the conduct of officers. If in the case of such publicity it is argued that there is an insinuation, then the whole machinery of Government and commerce and finance will not work. For instance, a general body meeting might lay down certain general rules and conditions as regards financial transactions; and if the Managing board are required to publish a balance sheet they might as well say that this requisition is an insinuation on their character. There is nothing insinuating in publicity. It is a healthy check and it is a safeguard for all concerned.

Then again it has been contended that the principle of communal representation has been advocated time and again and the Government have accepted this principle. True. The only difference of opinion, an honest difference of opinion, is with regard to the carrying out of this principle in actual practice. On this *there has been some difference of opinion.* And at least in order to remove this difference of opinion, and to inspire confidence among the people, the information that is now published in the Gazette from time to time regarding appointments, etc.,—that same information may be classified and published as quarterly lists. If it is urged that the information required could be gathered from the various issues of the Gazette, and that, therefore, classified quarterly lists are not necessary, the same argument might apply to many of the interpellations made

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

in this Council. Yet, the Members are not asked to collect all the issues of the Government Gazette and classify the information they want from time to time. On the contrary the Government classify the matter for the convenience of the Hon'ble Members. A similar convenience might be given to the public just to see where they are. They have made certain contentions and the Government have accepted the principles. In regard to these principles the public have a right to know where they stand, whether their inequalities have been redressed, to what extent they have been redressed, and to what further extent redress is necessary. This information may be published as quarterly castewar statements in the Gazette and since there is no insinuation, where is the insinuation in publishing them? Insinuation comes only when there is a lurking suspicion that things are not done properly. If every one is sure, *i. e.*, if the doers are sure that things are being done properly, they will not think there is any insinuation in publishing these things. Therefore, the very fact that there is a supposition that there is an insinuation, goes to prove that things are perhaps not properly done. Therefore, in the interests of all parties, in the interests of the Heads of Departments and of the public, and in the interests of the Hon'ble Members of this House, it is only reasonable that the information which is demanded by the Hon'ble Member, who moved the resolution, should be published in the form in which it is demanded.

മിസ്റ്റർ. കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജാതിപക്ഷപാതംകൂടാതെ നിയമനങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നില്ല. അതു ഒരു നിഷേധിയ്ക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത വസ്തുതയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇതു ഇവിടത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു മാത്രമുള്ള ദോഷമല്ല. ഇതു എവിടേയും ഉണ്ട്. ഓരോരുത്തരും പ്രായേണ അവരവരുടെ സ്വന്തം സമുദായത്തിന്റെ ഗുണം നോക്കുന്നതു സ്വാഭാവികമാണ്: Group consciousness (കൂട്ടബോധം) അതിക്രമിച്ചു വളർന്നവർ ചുരുങ്ങും. എല്ലാവരും പ്രായേണ അതിന്നധീനമാണ്.

ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ആരൊക്കെ പിന്താങ്ങി, ആരൊക്കെ എതിർത്തു എന്നു നോക്കുക. മുസ്ലീം, ഏഴത്തച്ഛൻ, ക്രിസ്ത്യൻ മുതലായി പ്രാതിനിധ്യംകുറഞ്ഞ സമുദായക്കാർ നിശ്ചയത്തെതാങ്ങി. എന്തിനു? അതു അവരുടെ സമുദായങ്ങൾക്കാവശ്യമായതുകൊണ്ട്. മറുന്യായം നോക്കിയിട്ടല്ല. ഉദ്യോഗങ്ങൾ കിട്ടാത്തവർക്കു കിട്ടണം. ഇതിൽ ഇതു എതിരുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതു കഷ്ടമാണ്. സൂത്രങ്ങളൊന്നും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇനി ചിലവാകയില്ല. മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിമാർ തന്നെയും സൂത്രമെടുത്താൽ അംബേദ്കർമാർ എതിർക്കാതിരിക്കയില്ല.

സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചുള്ളവരുടെ അവകാശം അവഗണിച്ചുകൂടെന്നു പൊതുത്തി മെമ്പർ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. പുതിയ നിയമനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. സർവീസിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചവരുടെ അവകാശം അവഗണിക്കേണ്ട. Deserve and then desire എന്നും അർത്ഥം പറഞ്ഞു. യോഗ്യതയുള്ള അപേക്ഷകനാർക്കു ഉദ്യോഗം കൊടുക്കണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ വാദിക്കുന്നുള്ളൂ.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

നിയമനങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കുറവ് മുഴുവനും മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാരുടെ പേരിലല്ല. അവരുടെ കീഴെയുള്ളവരും വലിയ തകരാറുണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ട്". മേലധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ നിയമനകാര്യത്തിൽ എപ്പോഴും നേരിട്ട് ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ പരാതി കുറയും.

ഈ നിശ്ചയത്തിൽ ആശ്രയപ്പെട്ടതുപോലെയുള്ള കണക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ ഓരോവകുപ്പിലുംനിന്ന ശവമ്മേണ്ടിലേക്ക് അയക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എങ്കിൽ എന്റെ നിശ്ചയം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ പ്രയാസമില്ല. ആ കണക്ക് പരസ്യംചെയ്യുകൂടി ചെയ്താൽ മതിയല്ലൊ. പക്ഷെ ഇപ്പോൾ ജാതിതിരിച്ചുള്ള കണക്ക് അയക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ളതും എടുത്തു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം പാടില്ലെന്നു ചിലർ പറയുന്നു. ഞാൻ സമുദായങ്ങളെ പാടില്ലെന്നാണ് പറയുന്നതു". സമുദായങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതി വരുന്നതുവരെ സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ആവശ്യമാണ്". ഭിന്നസമുദായങ്ങളില്ലാത്ത ഉൽകൃഷ്ടമായ ആദർശസ്ഥിതിയിൽ എത്രാനാണ് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രമം. എല്ലാസമുദായങ്ങൾക്കും തല്ക്കാലം ആവശ്യമായ രക്ഷകൾചെയ്ത അവയെ ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു വന്നെങ്കിലെ ഒടുവിൽ സമുദായഭിന്നത പോകുവാൻ ഇടവരികയുള്ളൂ. തുല്യശക്തിയിലെ സമത്വവും ഐകൃവും ഉണ്ടാകയുള്ളൂ. ഭിന്നസമുദായങ്ങൾ നിൽക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ നിലകൊണ്ടുള്ള ദോഷം ഇല്ലെന്നു വെറുതെ സങ്കല്പിച്ചാൽ ഇല്ലാതാകയില്ല. തുപ്പുണിത്തുറ കോട്ടക്കകത്തു എനിക്കു കടന്നുകൂടാ. എന്നേക്കാൾ ഉൽകൃഷ്ടതയുള്ളവരാരും അവിടെ പാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു എനിക്കു വിശ്വാസമില്ല. എന്നാലും എനിക്കു അവിടെ കടക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈവക സ്ഥിതിക്കു പരിഹാരമാർഗ്ഗമാണ് സമുദായ പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—ഈ അമൻറുമെണ്ടിനു തരക്കേടൊന്നും അതും പറയുകയുണ്ടായില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഒരു മിനിട്ട് തന്നാൽ ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. ശവമ്മേണ്ടിനു വിഷമമില്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊല്ലമാദ്യംതന്നെ ആ വിവരങ്ങൾ പബ്ലിഷ് ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിയ്ക്കു വിരോധമൊന്നുമില്ല.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—അതു publish ചെയ്തില്ലെങ്കിൽ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയുണ്ടാകും. ഫാ പേരുണ്ടായിരുന്നു, ഈ ആൾക്കെ കിട്ടിയുള്ളൂ എന്നും മറ്റുമുള്ള തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണ ഈ വിവരങ്ങൾ മുഴുവൻ ചേർത്താൽ വരുന്നതല്ല.

Deputy President.—The amended resolution is as follows:—"This Council recommends to the Government to publish in the Gazette quarterly caste-war statements of the population of the State and o those qualified in the State for and of new appointments in each department of the Government service"

Mr. Joseph Petta.—I think the amendment be put to votes first and then the resolution. I think that is the correct procedure.

Deputy President.—Instead of saying 'insert after such and such, etc." I read the resolution as amanded. That will be more logical and intelligible.

Those who are for the amended resolution, please hold up hands.

4 against 4. I give my casting vote for the amendment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What are you putting, the resolution or the amendment or the amended resolution ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Deputy President.—The resolution that the mover of the amendment wanted, I read. So, that was put to the votes. Then only there will be meaning in that. Simply reading the amendment is not the proper method. So, I put it to the votes. 4 voted for the motion and 4 against. So, I gave my casting vote in favour of the amendment.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 3 and Noes. 12.

Ayes.

1 Mr. T. K. Nayar.
2 ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
3 ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.

Noes.

1 Mr. K. Ayyappan,
2 ,, M. A. Chakko,
3 ,, George Chakyamuri,
4 ,, E. Ikkanda Warier,
5 ,, K. Mohamed Seethi,
6 ,, C. A. Ouseph.
7 Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan,
8 ,, M. K. Raman,
9 ,, A. Sankara Menon,
10 ,, A. Sankara Poduval,
11 Dr. K. Sankara Menon,
12 Mr. K. P. Vallon.

The Amendment was therefore lost.

Deputy President.—I am sorry you never voted in the first instance. Had you done so, the time of the House could have been saved. I request you not to repeat this in future. If you behave like this, the President's position will be rather awkward. For your future guidance at least, I request you all to be more active and careful or attentive, whenever a proposition is put to the votes from the Chair.

The original resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—Poll, Sir.

The House divided—Ayes 13, Noes 5 and neutrals 15.

Ayes.

1 Mr. K. Ayyappan,
2 ,, M. A. Chakko,
3 ,, George Chakyamuri,
4 ,, Joseph Pette,
5 ,, M. Krishna Menon,
6 ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan,
7 Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi,
8 ,, C. A. Ouseph,
9 ,, Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan,
10 ,, M. K. Raman,
11 ,, A. Sankara Menon,
12 Mrs. Swaris,
13 Mr. K. P. Vallon.

Noes.

1 Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar,
2 ,, P. Krishna Menon,
3 ,, T. K. Nayar,
4 Dr. K. Sankara Menon,
5 Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Neutrals.

1	Mr. K. Achyuta Menon	8	Mr. I. N. Menon
2	,, V. K. Aravindaksha Menon	9	,, P. Nilakanta Menon
3	,, C N. Ittiavi Nambudiri	10	Dr. D. Raghavendra Rao
4	,, U. Kandar Menon	11	Mr. T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar
5	Rao Sahib Mr. T. V. Kasturi Ranga Ayyar	12	,, K. Ramunni Menon
6	Mr. P. S Kesavan Nambudiri	13	Dr. A. R. Menon
7	,, C. J. Mathew	14	Mr. T. S. Sesha Ayyar
		15	,, P. V. Subramania Ayyar

5. Registry Office documents.

Deputy President.—The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. A. Eachra Menon.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—"That this Council recommends to the Government that documents and copies of documents be sent by Anchal to their respective owners and applicants by the Registry Office".

The mover being absent the resolution was considered withdrawn.

6. Separation of the Medical and Sanitary Departments.

Dr. K. Sankara Menon.—Sir, the resolution that I bring before the Council for discussion reads thus:—

"This Council recommends to the Government that the Sanitary Department be separated from the Medical Department and that a qualified and competent hand be appointed to preside over the former".

It is a well-accepted principle that prevention is always better than cure. Medicine has got two aspects, the preventive as well as the curative. The preventive medicine is more important than curative medicine is accepted by one and all. The preventive aspect is by misfortune ignored in Cochin; and though there is a Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, the work of the Sanitary Officer has not been properly attended to, not on account of any negligence but on account of his multifarious duties which he has to attend to. In all countries especially in Travancore, Mysore and British India, the Sanitary Department is under a Sanitary Commissioner or Director of Public Health whose work chiefly confined to health, sanitation, management of communicable diseases and regular systematic propaganda compaign, has produced very satisfactory results.

I may be permitted to read a few lines from the Public Health Code (Madras). "The education of the people in the principles and practice of hygiene has been long recognised as an integral part of all advancement in public health and administration. The inception of organised measures for the spread of knowledge in matters relating to public health really dates from the inauguration of the District Health Scheme in 1923. Since then the education of the Public in health matters has received ever increasing attention. Each district has now its health service through which propaganda on health matters can be carried to the remotest village; and propaganda work of this kind is being done regularly in all villages visited

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly